

# THE RICHMOND DISPATCH--TUESDAY, MAY 5, 1885.

## THE LICENSE CASE.

### A VICTORY FOR VIRGINIA.

The Supreme Court of the United States Affirms the Decision of the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia.

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.)

**WASHINGTON.** May 4.—Justice Matthews delivered the opinion in the Virginia coupon-tax case of Moore vs. Greenbow to-day. The plaintiff in error in this case filed a petition in April, 1884, in the Circuit Court of the city of Richmond, praying for a mandamus to compel the defendant, as Treasurer of the city of Richmond, to issue him a certificate stating that he had made the deposit required by law in payment of his license-tax. He having tendered to the Treasurer coupons cut from State bonds and the tender having been refused, and the writ prayed for having been refused by the Circuit Court and upon a writ of error to the Supreme Court of Appeals, the judgment of the lower court having been affirmed, the case was brought to this court.

Justice Matthews, in delivering the opinion of the court, held that this being a case in which by a mandamus it is sought to compel the officers of the State of Virginia specifically to receive coupons instead of money in payment of license-taxes, it comes within the exact terms of the decision of the majority of this court in *Anton vs. Greenbow*, according to which plaintiff in error is remitted to the remedy provided by the act of January 14, 1882. The judgment of the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia is therefore affirmed.

Justice Field and Harlan, while adhering to the views expressed in their dissenting opinion in the case of *Anton vs. Greenbow*, agreed that the principles announced by the majority in that case, if applied to the present case, require an affirmance of the "judgment below."

**A Rehearing in the Coupon Case.**

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.)

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has been seen, the bonds to be issued were on their face to bind only the State. At that time the repudiation of State faith was not thought of. No purchaser of State bonds ever asked whether anything else than the faith of the State was pledged for their payment promptly at maturity. Repudiation was looked upon as dishonorable and as something that would never occur.

Security to the State against loss by the loan of its bonds which were provided for must therefore be presumed to have been the sole purpose of the loans which were to be created on the issue of the bonds."

By the judgment of the court the decree of the court below in each case is affirmed.

Justices Matthews and Blatchford took no part in the decision of these cases.

**Ex-Surgeon-General Wales's Case.**

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**WASHINGTON.** May 4.—The President and his party arrived from Gettysburg at a quarter past 9 o'clock this evening. The President expressed himself as having passed a pleasant day and having been much interested by what he had seen and heard upon the battle-field of Gettysburg. When the returning train was near Mount-Hope station, about 8 o'clock this evening three pistol-shots were heard in rapid succession as from a revolver, and the flash of a weapon was seen within two or three feet of the moving train. It is probable that some enthusiast had devised this method of celebrating the passage of the President, and that the demonstration was only intended as a salute. It created some amusement and gave rise to jocular comment among the passengers; but since the return of the train a rumor has spread through the city that the President was shot.

**Battle-Hall Yesterday.**

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.)

**Pittsburgh:** Cincinnati, 3; Pittsburgh, 0.

**Baltimore:** Baltimore, 10; Metropolitan, 7.

**Philadelphia:** Boston, 2; Philadelphia, 0.

**Detroit:** Detroit, 10; Buffalo, 4.

**New York:** New York, 8; Providence, 6.

**Brooklyn:** Brooklyn, 5; Athletics, 9.

**St. Louis:** Chicago, 7; St. Louis, 2.

**Atlanta:** Atlanta, 3; Augusta, 4.

**Chattanooga:** Chattanooga, 6; Memphis, 4.

**After the Richmond Post-Office.**

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.)

**WASHINGTON.** May 4.—Three delegations from Virginia are in this city supporting as many different candidates for the postmastership at Richmond. The term of the incumbent will expire this month, and the rivalry for his place, which it is confidently believed will be filled by the appointment of a Democrat, is active. The three most prominently named candidates are C. G. Cary, and Mr. William H. Cullingsworth.

**Washington Notes.**

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.)

**WASHINGTON.** May 4.—The President, Secretaries Endicott and Whitney, and Postmaster-General Vilas to-day accompanied the veterans of the Army of the Potomac to Gettysburg battle-field.

During the month of April last the Patent Office received 3,159 new applications for patents, the fees upon which aggregated \$100,640. This is the largest sum in fees yet received by the Patent Office, the nearest approach to it being in the month of March, 1883, when the fees footed up \$97,515.

**Assignees Appointed.**

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.)

**ST. LOUIS.** May 4.—A special from Highland, Ill., says: F. B. Supper, J. C. Amman, and John Herman have been appointed assignees of the suspended banking firm of F. E. Hymer & Co., of Highland, Ill. The assignees must give \$800,000 bond. The personal property of Adolph Randolph, one of the firm, was attached to-day. The liabilities are now estimated at \$900,000 assets, \$900,000.

**The Roberts Habens Corpus Case.**

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.)

**SAVANNAH, Ga.** May 4.—The line of argument in the William S. Roberts *Habens Corpus* case in the United States District Court to-day was virtually the same as before Judge Enye in the Superior Court last week. Judge Spear refused to discharge the prisoner, but allowed an appeal to the United States Circuit Court. Bail was fixed at \$10,000.

**A Correspondent Expelled.**

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.)

**TORONTO, ONT.** May 4.—The *Globe's* correspondent has been expelled from General Middleton's camp. The *Globe*, in effect, says he was expelled because he represented that paper, and that this action was taken at the instigation of the Government. The *Advertiser* also represented the *Winnipeg Free Press*.

**General Grant's Condition.**

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.)

**NEW YORK.** May 4.—General Grant has been at work on his book to-day. He is feeling about as strong and cheerful as yesterday, and passed a fairly good night.

General Grant worked on his book to-day, dictating for nearly two hours and bringing up to the return of the Army of the Potomac to Washington.

**The New York Fire.**

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.)

**NEW YORK.** May 4.—Kate Koerner, twenty-eight years old, one of the victims of the Sunday-morning fire who were taken to the hospital alive, died this morning. Her death brings the number dead up to nine, leaving twelve patients in the hospital. These may all recover.

**A Senate Bureau.**

(By cable to the Dispatch.)

**TRIPOLI.** April 30.—The dam at Karabund, seventy miles north of Sufakha, has burst, flooding the country for miles round about. The Russians are making strenuous efforts to repair the dam and the damage done.

**Refugee's Pardon.**

(By cable to the Dispatch.)

**PARIS.** May 4.—Léon Michel (Anarchist) refuses to accept a pardon unless as part of a general amnesty to all political prisoners.

**Death of a Prominent Citizen of Calcutta.**

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.)

**SINGAPORE.** May 4, 1885. F. M. Latham, Esq., one of our old friends, and for more than thirty years a prominent lawyer at our bar, died at his residence in our town yesterday afternoon.

The court adds, in conclusion: "As

## PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

### A SETTLEMENT PROBABLE.

England and Russia Now Ready to Refer Their Difficulties to a Friendly Arbitrator.

(By cable to the Dispatch.)

**ST. PETERSBURG.** May 4.—Though no definite news of the "approach" between England and Russia has been received, the war-cloud seems suddenly to have dissolved. The news that England has not annexed Port Hamilton, in the Japan sea, gives a feeling of relief.

**LONDON.** May 4.—The Admiralty has issued an order stopping the further charter of ships of small capacity that were intended to be used for the transportation of troops. This order is regarded as foreshadowing the stoppage of all war preparations.

In the House of Lords this afternoon Earl Granville, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in answer to inquiries, said that England and Russia had agreed to renew negotiations in London concerning the Afghan frontier question, and that the details had been arranged for a meeting of the delimitation commission. Earl Granville said that both England and Russia had agreed that the difficulties which had arisen from the Fenjehi incident should be submitted to a full investigation and reference to friendly Powers.

Earl Granville said that both Governments would facilitate inquiry as much as possible.

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**WASHINGTON.** May 4.—The Supreme Court also gave a decision on the motion for a rehearing of the Virginia coupon-tax cases, submitted to the court during recess by Attorney-General Garland. In behalf of the State of Virginia he advised the court that the application for a rehearing was refused by the court.

**The Tennessee Bond Cases.**

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.)

**WASHINGTON.** May 4.—In the United States Supreme Court to-day an opinion was rendered in the cases known as the Tennessee bond cases, in all of which Calvin Avery Stevens *et al.* are appellants—No. 42 against Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company *et al.*; No. 43, Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville Railroad Company; No. 44, Louisville, Nashville and Great Southern Railroad Company; No. 45, Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans Railroad Company; No. 46, Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad Company; No. 47, Nashville and Decatur Railroad Company; No. 48, Nashville and Tuscarawas Railroad Company; No. 49, McMinnville and Manchester Railroad Company; No. 50, Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Company; No. 51, Winchester and Alabama Railroad Company; No. 52, Eastern and Western Railroad Company; No. 53, Cincinnati, Cumberland Gap and Charleston Railroad Company; No. 54, East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad Company—appeals from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Middle district of Tennessee. No. 45, against the Louisville, Nashville and Great Southern Railroad Company; No. 46, Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Company—appeals from the Circuit Court of the Middle district of Tennessee. No. 52, Cincinnati, Cumberland Gap and Charleston Railroad Company; No. 53, Knoxville and Kentucky Railroad Company; No. 54, East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad Company—appeals from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern district of Tennessee. These are suits brought by holders of unpaid bonds of the State of Tennessee issued to various railroad companies under the act of February 11, 1852, (which provided for the establishment of a system of internal improvements,) to enforce the lien which was vested in the State by that act on the property of the companies, respectively, as security for the payment of bonds and accruing interest thereon.

Justice Waite delivered the opinion of the court. In this opinion the court states the question which lies at the foundation of all these suits to be whether the statutory lien which with the State was invested upon the issue of the bonds is valid.

Mr. Gladstone said that they would be much facilitated by more full and exact knowledge which the Government now possesses of the correspondence in the way of a friendly arrangement.

Mr. Gladstone said that both Russia and England were prepared to resume forthwith in London communications on the main points of the line delimiting the Afghan frontier, but the details of the Russian members of the delimitation commission and the constant postponement of the date of their arrival at the place of meeting to settle the boundary. The Chinese commissioners have been ready for several months to begin the work of delimitation, and the failure of the Russian commissioners to meet them has caused the Chinese Government to fear that the same course pursued by Russia respecting the Afghan frontier will be followed in this case.

Referring again to the subject of re-opening communications in London between England and Russia, Mr. Gladstone said that they would be much facilitated by more full and exact knowledge which the Government now possesses of the correspondence in the way of a friendly arrangement.

Mr. Gladstone said that the dispute of the English officer's right of interpretation. The speaker believed the agreement would be found sufficiently clear.

Lord Randolph Churchill, the young Conservative leader, now arose and launched at once into a savage attack upon the Government. He argued that the announcement just made on behalf of the Government was a terrible blow to the people of India.

Sir Charles Duke, president of the Local Government Board, announced that the difficulty with the Chinese Government in relation to the frontier between China and India had been removed by the action of the Chinese Government.

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